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**MANAGEMENT REPORT OF FUND PERFORMANCE**

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**PRIMERICA CANADIAN BALANCED GROWTH FUND**

This annual management report of fund performance contains financial highlights but does not contain the complete annual financial statements of the investment fund. You can get a copy of the interim financial report or annual financial statements at your request, and at no cost, by calling 1-800-510-7375, by writing to us at Operations Centre, 1050-55 Standish Court, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada L5R 0G3 attention: Primerica Concert Client Services, by e-mailing us at [concert@primerica.com](mailto:concert@primerica.com) or by visiting SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

Securityholders may also contact us using one of these methods to request a copy of the investment fund's interim financial report, proxy voting policies and procedures, proxy voting disclosure record, or quarterly portfolio disclosure.

## **Caution Regarding Forward-looking Statements**

This report may contain forward-looking statements about the Primerica Canadian Balanced Growth Fund (the “Fund”), including its strategy, expected performance and condition. Forward-looking statements include statements that are predictive in nature, that depend upon or refer to future events or conditions, or that include words such as “expects”, “anticipates”, “intends”, “plans”, “believes”, “estimates” or negative versions thereof and similar expressions.

In addition, any statement that may be made concerning future performance, strategies or prospects, and possible future Fund action, is also a forward-looking statement. Forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and projections about future events and are inherently subject to, among other things, risks, uncertainties and assumptions about the Fund and economic factors.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance, and actual events and results could differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by the Fund. Any number of important factors could contribute to these digressions, including, but not limited to, general economic, political and market factors in North America and internationally, interest and foreign exchange rates, global equity and capital markets, business competition, technological change, changes in government regulations, unexpected judicial or regulatory proceedings, and catastrophic events.

It should be stressed that the above-mentioned list of important factors is not exhaustive. You are encouraged to consider these and other factors carefully before making any investment decisions and you are urged to avoid placing undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Further, you should be aware of the fact that, unless required by law, the Fund has no specific intention of updating any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, prior to the release of the next Management Report of Fund Performance. In connection with any forward-looking statements, you should carefully consider the areas of risk described in the most recent simplified prospectus of the Fund. You may obtain these documents from SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

## Management Discussion of Fund Performance

### Investment Objectives and Strategies

The Primerica Canadian Balanced Growth Fund (the “Fund”) seeks long-term capital growth by investing directly or indirectly through other mutual funds in Canadian, U.S. and other international equity and fixed income securities. Currently, the Fund aims to maintain approximately 80% of its portfolio in mutual funds that hold equity securities and 20% of its portfolio in mutual funds that hold fixed income securities. The underlying mutual funds (“Underlying Funds”) in which the Fund invests are selected from the AGF Group of Funds managed by AGF Investments Inc. (“AGF”).

PFSL Fund Management Ltd. (“PFSL” or the “Manager”) retains the services of a portfolio adviser in determining the Fund’s portfolio allocations. Specifically, PFSL has retained Morneau Shepell Asset & Risk Management Ltd. (“MS ARM”), to act as portfolio adviser of the Fund. PFSL has also retained AGF to act as an additional portfolio adviser of the Fund, as more fully described herein.

### Risk

The risks of investing in the Fund remain as described in the Fund’s Simplified Prospectus. The Fund also continues to be suitable for investors with a long-term horizon who are seeking capital growth and have a medium tolerance for risk.

### Results of Operations

At the outset of 2018, it appeared that global economies were poised for a higher state of growth. Over the course of the year, however, signs emerged and probabilities grew that geopolitical or economic missteps would eliminate nascent growth, potentially pushing economies into recession.

Concerns over a slowing and debt-laden Chinese economy, the impending reversal of globalization and free trade, and the pace of the Federal Reserve’s interest rate hikes affected equity markets, which declined precipitously during the fourth quarter. Volatility spiked, bond yields fell, and, as a result, the vast majority of equity markets receded into negative territory for the year. Canadian equities in the S&P/TSX Composite Index were down 10.1% - their worst performance since Q3 of 2011 – and the index registered a -8.9% return for 2018. U.S. equities (as measured by the S&P 500 Net Return Index) fell 8.8% in Canadian dollars for the quarter, though despite that the S&P 500 did eke out a positive 3.6% return for the year. Fueled by more than a 60% weighting in the U.S., the MSCI World Net Return Index – which represents the markets of the developed world – returned -8.5% during the fourth quarter and -0.5% for the year. Emerging markets, meanwhile, as measured by the MSCI Emerging Markets Index had a more placid downward quarter of -2.2%, though, for the year, a return of -6.9%.

Three interest rate hikes from the Bank of Canada in 2018 helped ensure that lower-duration instruments performed better, and, unlike equities, fixed income securities were at least nominally positive. The broad FTSE TMX Canada Universe Bond Index gained 1.8% over the fourth quarter, and 1.4% for the year, while the FTSE Canada Short Term Bond Index registered a 1.9% gain for 2018, marking only the first time since 2013, and the second time since 2008, it has beaten the corresponding longer-duration index. Similar to the situation in equities and commodities with fearful market sentiment this quarter, credit spreads – which hit a low in February that had not been seen since 2007 – widened out during the year as investors fretted over the ability of companies to service their debt in the face of slowing economic growth and higher interest rates. Towards the end of the year, however, the Federal Reserve’s chairman Jerome Powell did put out statements that suggested the U.S. central bank would be more accommodating and less likely to raise rates in 2019.

The Fund’s return was -11.1%, net-of-fees, for the year ending December 31, 2018. The Fund’s return is based on the weighted return of each of its Underlying Funds. The Underlying Funds are the AGF Global Equity Class, AGF Canadian Growth Equity Class, AGF Canadian Growth Equity Fund, AGF Emerging Markets Fund, AGF Fixed Income Plus Fund, AGF Floating Rate Income Fund, and the AGF American Growth Class Fund. The Fund’s return compares to the benchmark return of -4.0%. The Fund’s performance benchmark is a blended return comprised of 45% S&P/TSX Composite Index, 25% MSCI World Index, 5% MSCI Emerging Markets Index, 20% FTSE TMX Canada Universe Bond Index, and 5% FTSE TMX Canada 91 Day Treasury Bills Index.

It was primarily security selection that was responsible for the -7.1% underperformance of the Fund to its blended benchmark in 2018.

Asset allocation resulted in -0.6% return. Decisions to underweight Canadian equities and overweight bank loans and global equities assisted performance (+0.3%, +0.3%, and +0.3%, respectively). However, such gains were offset by an overweight to emerging markets (-0.7%) which underperformed and a 5% underweight to cash (-0.3%). In 2018, cash was the second-best performing component of the Fund’s benchmark, after bonds. Additionally, an underweight to Canadian fixed income was ineffective, subtracting -0.6% from a performance attribution.

Security selection by the portfolio managers of the Underlying Funds was the main driver of performance (-5.5%) for the Fund. Positive results were obtained through U.S. and emerging markets exposure with investments in AGF American Growth Class (+0.2%) and AGF Emerging Markets Fund (+0.2%). AGF American Growth Class returned 3.2% net of expenses, with strong security selection in positively producing sectors responsible for such performance – notably in consumer discretionary (Netflix Inc. and Amazon.com Inc.) and information technology (Adobe Systems Inc., Facebook Inc., and Paypal Holdings Inc.). The AGF Emerging Markets Fund performed better than its benchmark, though it was still negative, returning -6.3% net versus its MSCI Emerging Markets Index benchmark of -6.9%. Both country and security selection – with the Fund's underweight to China and overweight to the UAE (First Abu Dhabi Bank) in the case of the former, as well as specific securities like Sinopharm Group, and China Overseas Land & Investments in the case of the latter – contributed to the Fund's performance. Overweighting Turkey and Indonesia detracted, as did having no exposure to Russia, where the MSCI Russia Index returned 21.1% in local currency terms and -0.4% for the year in USD.

Security selection for the remaining funds were negative, with the three largest Fund investments – the two Canadian Underlying Funds and the global Underlying Fund – mostly responsible for such performance. The largest allocation was to AGF Global Equity Class (-9.6% net), which underperformed its MSCI World Index benchmark (-0.5%) in 2018, primarily because of country allocation (an underweight in the U.S.) and security selection (an overweight to Samsung, Western Digital Corp, British American Telecom, and Philip Morris International, and an underweight to Microsoft) which detracted versus the benchmark. Security selection of this Underlying Fund contributed -1.8% to the underperformance of the Fund for the year.

The Canadian equity portion of the Fund's portfolio also hurt performance, as AGF Canadian Growth Equity Class returned -17.6% net of fees in 2018, underperforming the S&P/TSX Composite Index's -8.9% and its Blended Benchmark (60% S&P/TSX and 40% S&P/TSX Small Cap)'s -12.7%. Underperformance to the main S&P/TSX index was due to its small cap exposure and attributable to poor security selection in consumer discretionary (Real Matters Inc., Linamar Corp, and MTY Food Group Inc.), and industrials (NFI Group), though energy (Parkland Fuel Corp, Parex Resources Inc.) somewhat offset with gains. The other Canadian equity Underlying Fund in the Fund's portfolio – AGF Canadian Growth Equity Fund – returned -20.6% net of fees, underperforming the benchmark S&P/TSX Composite Index's -8.9%. Such underperformance was due to security selection in industrials (Maxar Technologies, Fedex Corp.) and energy (Encana Corp, Precision Drilling Corp). On the positive side, the Fund did well on financials (Moelis & Co – Class A, CME Group Inc.) and infotech (CGI Group Inc – Class A). Taken together, the Canadian Underlying Funds detracted -3.4% from the Fund's performance.

On the fixed income side of the Fund's portfolio, AGF Fixed Income Plus Fund returned 0.0% (net of fees), compared to the FTSE TMX Canada Universe Bond Index which returned 1.4%. On a fee-adjusted basis, AGF Fixed Income Plus Fund outperformed its index by 0.4%, based on its category allocations, underweight to provincials, high yield bonds, and modest exposure to alternative categories. On the flip side, its underweight to Canadian sovereign, convertible bonds, and lower-quality higher-yielding investment grade corporates detracted from performance. The Fund also did not benefit from its floating rate exposure. AGF Floating Rate Income Fund returned -2.5% (net of expenses) compared to the S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index return of 0.5%. AGF Floating Rate Income Fund's out-of-benchmark allocation to high yield bonds hurt its performance, as did a poor allocation decision to underweight retailers and poor security selection within the electronics and electrical sector.

## Recent Developments

Inflation in Canada continued to ease from earlier in the summer when it had hit 3%. The Bank of Canada enacted its 5th interest rate hike since it began raising rates in the summer of 2017 to 1.75% – and the highest rate since 2009 – as the Canadian economy continued to perform well enough from an enumerative perspective in Q4. Annualized GDP came in at 2.0% and the 5.6% unemployment rate marked a 40-year low. Q3 TSX earnings came in at mid-double digits. Despite such positive economic indicators, there are reasons for concern, including the continued state of over-levered Canadians and the depressed state of the oil industry. The latter situation is problematic as it was estimated that depressed oil prices will cost the Canadian economy up to half a percentage point in growth in 2019 and GDP will likely come in under the long-term growth expectations at 1.75% in 2019. Such a slowdown would arrest the pace of future interest increases in 2019 since wage and price pressures continue to be below expectations.

In the U.S., developments at the end of the year point to signs that the central bank in the U.S. will be more accommodative and less hawkish on raising rates in 2019, running counter to previous comments made by Federal Reserve chairman Jerome Powell. That said, it's expected that yields will rise in 2019, including as a result of the nebulous state of trade globally, the impending renormalization of the European Central Bank and Bank of Japan's policies, and the level of debt issuance expected in the U.S. in 2019. U.S. stock markets had, until the fourth quarter, defied expectations but finally gave way to concerns about the pace of future earnings growth in technology stocks. As a result, the S&P 500 was negatively impacted in Q4, as the FAANG stocks (Facebook, Alphabet, Amazon, Netflix, Google) each briefly hit bear market territory (which is defined as falling 20% from their highs), while defensive sectors such as utilities and healthcare outperformed.

Commodity prices also experienced a sharp decline in the fourth quarter. WTI crude declined nearly 40% from \$73.25 per barrel on September 30 to \$45.41 per barrel at the end of the year over concerns of oversupply, with slowing economic growth becoming a headwind for demand. The fall in crude prices damaged Canadian economic growth, reducing GDP by a full 0.5% per year as estimated by the Bank of Canada. Helped by the fourth interest rate hike of 2018, the U.S. dollar strengthened dramatically this quarter, rising from \$1.29 CAD per USD at the end of Q3 to \$1.37 at year end, capping a 9.0% rise for the year. The appreciation of the U.S. dollar helped mitigate equity market losses once the conversion from dearer USD to cheaper CAD was completed. If the U.S. Federal Reserve ceases its plan to normalize and increase rates, this may result in a weakening U.S. dollar, which would be a headwind for assets denominated in that currency.

Globally, the outlook and expected growth is rather anemic for equities, with many forecasting a slowdown against a backdrop of rising trade tensions and slowing global growth. Issues in international markets continue to be unresolved, including the ultimate result of Britain's exit from the European Union, financial issues with the EU's fourth-largest economy (Italy) and political issues with its third-largest (France), and whether Japan's negative GDP in the third quarter was temporarily due to natural disasters as believed or due to a more systematic and negative trend.

Emerging markets, having weathered the volatility of 2018's fourth quarter better than other regions, still faces the issue of whether China (which comprises 30% of the Emerging Markets index) can effectively manage the slowdown of its economy as it works through its debt overhang and as-yet-unresolved trade issues with the United States.

Performance in 2018 was challenging. 2019 market return expectations in both equities and fixed income markets in general are rather modest despite strong economic data and corporate earnings.

Despite the tech bubble bursting in 2018 and the S&P 500's Q4 fall, valuations are still fairly rich in the U.S. and remain in the top decile of its own historical valuations. EAFE valuations are more reasonable but ongoing political risks in Europe, the continuing uncertainty around Brexit, and trade tensions with the U.S. are possible and potential issues this year.

Emerging markets valuations remain the most attractive relative to its own history after a challenging year in 2018, and both their equities and debt continue to exhibit the highest expected long-term returns. Valuations in these markets remain attractive but they are also most susceptible to shocks and sentiment. A longer-term but more circumspect asset allocation approach may reduce the risk to investor portfolios. Equities remains the slightly better option today vis-à-vis fixed income, and multiple assets with diversification can help bridge the return gap without overly increasing portfolio risk.

Unlike previous years, fixed income yields are not expected to rise significantly in 2019. Such increases would previously have acted as a headwind for bonds. Bonds also function as a safe haven when geopolitical issues surface, therefore, for the first time in a few years bonds may be good stabilizers and counterweights to the risks associated with equities. Diversifying into more esoteric investments like floating rate instruments and high yield instruments may help portfolios gather extra yield in the interim.

Overall, AGF believes the backdrop remains constructive for investments but are at a higher risk of moderating given that economic growth may peak at any time, central banks will continue to raise rates, and there is uncertainty over the future of trade disputes.

With regards to equities, AGF is focused on getting the country allocation right when it comes to equities, as volatility will remain elevated and the focus must be on attractively-valued companies that continue to generate economic value-add. The manager of AGF Global Dividend Fund is more upbeat and supportive towards holdings in emerging markets and Japan, and less so on the U.S. where corporate profit margins may come under pressure due to higher input costs, the effects of a stronger dollar and higher potential tariffs may weight on earnings, and importantly the path of the U.S.' monetary policy will be key given its influence on global economies and markets.

On the fixed income side, AGF anticipates that sovereign bond yields will vacillate within a range and neither flatten nor steepen considerably in the near term. The risk, in their opinion, is in managing the pace of the shift in bond yields. Their current belief is that it will not be a quick and sudden shift, but a more pragmatic and gradual shift in both Canada and the U.S. AGF's portfolio managers also lean more towards the higher-quality end of the market on the floating rate notes side, with limited exposure to the generally more speculative, lower-rated issuers.

In Canada, AGF believes volatility will remain higher, but ongoing improvement in the oil and gas sector and overall resources complex will support Canadian equities and the economy, especially given their valuation gap relative to the U.S. AGF also believes that active management is more favored in this environment, given declining intra-stock and sector correlations.

In the U.S., AGF believes that economic fundamentals – 9% year-over-year sales growth, 20% earnings growth, and an unemployment rate below 4% – remain relatively healthy, and the selloff in the fourth quarter was sentiment driven. The



belief is that there is still scope for this recovery to run, though bottom-up fundamental analysis is important to focus on companies that can participate in secular long-term multi-year growth themes like e-commerce, cloud computing, streaming media, and electric and autonomous vehicles.

AGF's views on emerging markets are rather constructive over a medium and long-term basis, despite the significant underperformance in 2018. The belief centers on the relatively early economic cycle that emerging markets are in, attractive valuations trading at a discount to developed markets, and continued structural reforms that will boost long-term economic growth. There are higher risks to a higher reward strategy, however, and those risks include a prolonged trade war between China and the U.S., and the potential for the Federal Reserve to tighten too aggressively and cause markets to adopt a risk-off approach.

At the asset allocation level, MS ARM continues to believe that the Fund's current asset mix is ideally suited for long-term outperformance. Canadian equities are fairly valued today, and pose a higher risk to the downside given its dependence on natural resources and the finance sector. As a result, MS ARM will continue the 10% underweight to Canada relative to the benchmark.

Greater economic upside is available internationally, which explains the Fund's 5% overweight to global equities, which includes the U.S. and International Developed markets. The fact that the Fund's investments are underweight the U.S. have hurt performance, but aligns with MS ARM's top-down macro views that U.S. equities are overpriced and overvalued, and better opportunities lie elsewhere. One of those opportunities today is in emerging markets, which MS ARM believes has the greatest long-term potential. As a result, MS ARM has over-weighted this asset class by 10% and continues to view such over-allocation as desirable and appropriate for the Fund.

One area we are expecting to address in 2019 is the reliance of the Canadian exposure strategy under one portfolio manager. MS ARM anticipates a change to address this in mid-2019, and are working in conjunction with AGF and Primerica to identify a solution that works to every party's satisfaction without negatively affecting or disrupting the remaining unitholders of the Fund.

On the fixed income side, an out-of-benchmark allocation to the Floating Rate notes makes some sense from a yield pick-up perspective after the Federal Reserve commented that they expect to remain in this more accommodating and lower interest-rate period longer than markets had previously expected. Canadian fixed income, which were underweight to allow the Floating Rate notes into the portfolio, continues to serve as a bulwark and dampener against portfolio volatility and as a source of liquidity for the portfolio. Those are attractive attributes in the context of a balanced portfolio, and hence MS ARM continues to benchmark weight to fixed income in this Fund.

In November 2018, MS ARM named Jean Bergeron as the lead to provide management information on the Concert funds to PFSL's Fund Oversight Committee, and to lead the MS ARM team in its role as portfolio adviser and asset allocator for the Fund.

### **International Financial Reporting Standards**

The Fund's financial statements have been prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

### **Transition to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9")**

Effective January 1, 2018, the Funds adopted IFRS 9, which replaced IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). The new accounting standard was applied retrospectively and did not result in a change to the classification or measurement of financial instruments. The new standard requires financial assets to be carried at amortized cost or fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in profit and loss ("FVTPL") or through other comprehensive income, based on the entity's business model for managing financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The new model results in a single impairment model being applied to all financial assets not recorded at FVTPL which will require more timely recognition of expected credit losses.

The classification and measurement of liabilities remains generally unchanged with the exception of liabilities recorded at FVTPL. For these liabilities, fair value changes attributable to changes in the entity's own credit risk are to be presented in other comprehensive income unless they affect amounts recorded in income.

Under IAS 39, investments were categorized as financial assets designated at FVTPL at inception. All other financial assets and financial liabilities were categorized as amortized cost. Under IAS 39, these other financial instruments were categorized as loans and receivables and other financial liabilities, respectively. There were no changes in the measurement attributes for any of the other financial assets and financial liabilities upon transition to IFRS 9. For financial assets measured at amortized cost, while a new impairment model is applicable under IFRS 9, there was no impact on measurement on adoption of IFRS 9.

**Related Party Transactions**

PFSL is the manager and trustee of the Fund and is paid a management fee for providing investment management and administration services to the Fund. In addition to the management fees described below, the Fund incurred legal expenses of \$4,014 that were paid to Primerica Life Insurance Company of Canada, an affiliate of PFSL and fees of \$13,764 to members of the IRC.

PFSL Investments Canada Ltd., PFSL's parent company and a mutual fund dealer, is the exclusive distributor of the Fund, responsible for the marketing of the units and the selling of the units through its representatives.

The Fund is actively managed by MS ARM, which provides ongoing oversight, asset allocation, fund analysis and related portfolio adviser services, while AGF in its portfolio adviser capacity advises on daily trades. Any fees for services provided by the portfolio advisers are included in the management fee.

The Fund did not rely on an approval, positive recommendation or standing instruction from the Fund's IRC with respect to any related party transactions.

All related party transactions are measured at fair value.

**Management Fees**

In consideration for providing investment management and administration services, the Fund paid PFSL management fees of \$4,666,215 for the year ended December 31, 2018 calculated daily at 0.41% of the net asset value of the Fund and paid out monthly. The Fund received from AGF or the Underlying Funds, management fee rebates at an annual rate between 0.31% and 0.35% of the net asset value of the Underlying Funds, such that the net management fee charged to the Fund was limited to an amount not exceeding 0.10% of the net asset value of the Fund. For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Fund received management fee rebates of \$3,490,174 and the net management fee borne directly by the Fund was \$1,176,041.

The management fees were borne by both the Fund and the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests. No management fee was paid by the Fund that would duplicate the fee payable by the Underlying Funds for the same service.

The major services paid by the management fees expressed as a percentage of said management fees may be summarized as follows:

- |      |                          |     |
|------|--------------------------|-----|
| (i)  | Investment advisory      | 1%  |
| (ii) | Administration and other | 99% |

No portion of the management fees paid to PFSL by the Fund was used to finance commissions earned by PFSL sales representatives or promotional activities of the Fund.

**Financial Highlights**

The following tables show selected key financial information about the Fund and are intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the year ended December 31, 2018 and for each of the past five years.

The Fund's Net Assets Per Unit (1) (10):	Dec. 31 2018	Dec. 31 2017	Dec. 31 2016	Dec. 31 2015	Dec. 31 2014
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Net Assets - beginning of year (2)</b>	16.93	15.78	14.52	18.18	17.41
<b>Increase (decrease) from operations:</b>					
Total revenue	0.27	0.18	0.08	1.47	0.60
Total expenses (excluding distributions)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Realized gains (losses) for the year	0.87	0.22	(0.64)	2.46	0.24
Unrealized gains (losses) for the year	(2.96)	0.84	1.83	(3.79)	0.37
<b>Total increase (decrease) from operations (2)</b>	(1.84)	1.22	1.24	0.11	1.18
<b>Distributions:</b>					
From net investment income (excluding dividends)	(0.06)	-	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)
From dividends	-	(0.06)	(0.02)	(0.07)	(0.06)
From capital gains	(0.64)	-	-	(3.66)	(0.33)
Return of capital	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Annual Distributions (2) (3)</b>	(0.70)	(0.06)	(0.04)	(3.74)	(0.41)
<b>Net Assets at Dec. 31 (2) (4)</b>	14.36	16.93	15.78	14.52	18.18
<b>Ratios and Supplemental Data (10):</b>	<b>Dec. 31 2018</b>	<b>Dec. 31 2017</b>	<b>Dec. 31 2016</b>	<b>Dec. 31 2015</b>	<b>Dec. 31 2014</b>
Total net asset value (\$000's) (5)	900,878	1,091,074	1,060,456	1,062,403	1,132,793
Number of units outstanding (5)	62,753,146	64,429,664	67,209,761	73,153,776	62,294,297
Management expense ratio (6)	2.49%	2.59%	2.69%	2.60%	2.49%
Management expense ratio before waivers or absorptions (7)	2.49%	2.59%	2.69%	2.60%	2.49%
Trading expense ratio (8)	0.11%	0.11%	0.17%	0.16%	0.16%
Portfolio turnover rate (9)	22.92%	1.90%	81.32%	110.78%	2.94%
Net asset value per unit	14.36	16.93	15.78	14.52	18.18

**Explanatory notes:**

- (1) This information is derived from the Fund's audited annual financial statements.
- (2) Net Assets and distributions are based on the actual number of units outstanding at the relevant time. The increase (decrease) from operations is based on the weighted average number of units outstanding over the financial period.
- (3) Distributions were reinvested in additional units of the Fund or paid in cash.
- (4) The per unit financial information is based on prescribed regulations and as a result, is not expected to add down due to the increase (decrease) from operations being based on the weighted average units outstanding during the period and the distributions being based on actual units outstanding at the relevant point in time.
- (5) This information is provided as at December 31 of the year shown.
- (6) The management expense ratio is based on the total expenses (excluding commissions and other portfolio transaction costs) of the Fund and the Underlying Funds for the year, expressed as an annualized percentage of the average daily net asset value of the Fund during the period.
- (7) Where applicable, PFSL waived certain fees or absorbed certain expenses otherwise payable by the Fund. Absorption amounts are determined annually at the discretion of PFSL and can be terminated at any time.
- (8) The Fund did not directly incur any brokerage commissions or other portfolio transaction costs during the year. The trading expense ratio represents the proportion of total commissions and other portfolio transaction costs of the Underlying Funds applicable to the Fund expressed as an annualized percentage of the average daily net asset value of the Fund during the period.
- (9) The Fund's portfolio turnover rate ("PTR") indicates how actively the Fund's portfolio adviser manages its portfolio investments. A PTR of 100% is equivalent to the Fund buying and selling all of the securities once in the course of the year. The higher a fund's PTR in a year, the greater the trading costs payable by the fund in the year, and the greater the chance of an investor receiving taxable capital gains in the year. There is not necessarily a relationship between a high turnover rate and the performance of a fund.
- (10) All figures presented in the tables are prepared in accordance with IFRS.

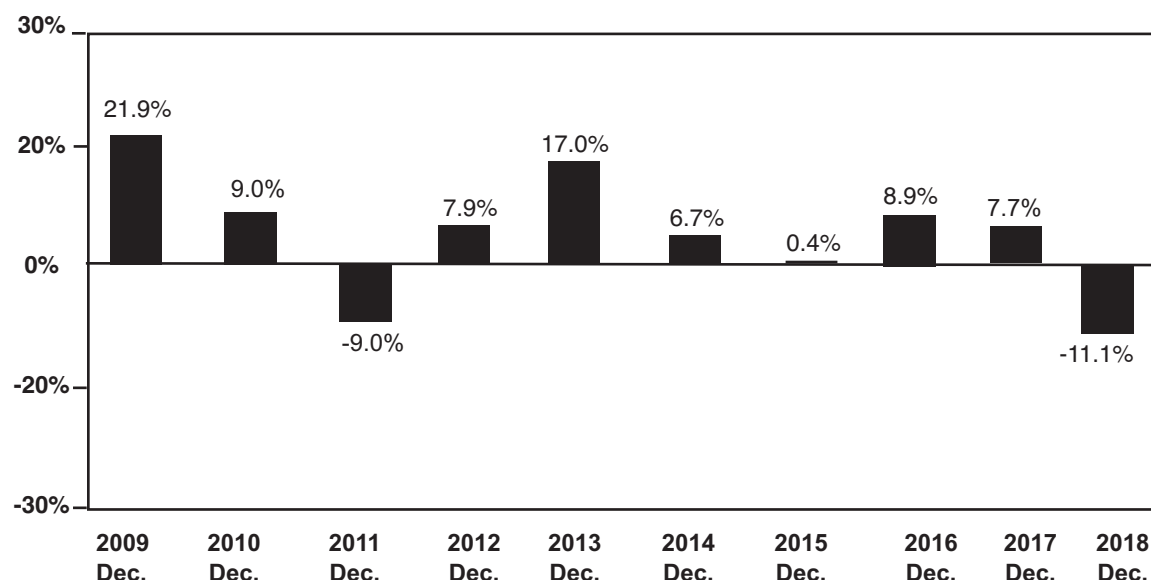


**Past Performance**

The performance information shown assumes that all distributions made by the Fund in the periods shown were reinvested in additional securities of the Fund, and would be lower if distributions were not reinvested. Note that the performance does not take into account sales, redemption, distribution or other optional charges that would have reduced returns or performance. How the Fund has performed in the past does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future.

**Year-By-Year Returns**

The bar chart below shows the Fund’s annual performance for the year ended December 31, 2018 and for each of the years shown, and illustrates how the Fund’s performance has changed from year to year. It shows, in percentage terms, how much an investment made on the first day of each financial period would have grown or decreased by the last day of each financial period.



**Annual Compound Returns (as of December 31)**

The following table compares the Fund’s historical annual compound returns for each of the years indicated, compared with the Blended Benchmark as described below.

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception
Primerica Canadian Balanced Growth Fund	-11.1%	1.4%	2.3%	5.5%	4.0%
Blended Benchmark	-4.0%	5.6%	5.8%	8.0%	6.0%

Blended Benchmark	S&P/TSX Composite Index	MSCI World Index	MSCI Emerging Markets Index	FTSE TMX Canada Universe Bond Index	FTSE TMX Canada 91-Day T-Bill Index
June 18, 2013 - Apr 17, 2015	40%	45%	-	15%	-
Apr 20, 2015 - Dec 31, 2018	45%	25%	5%	20%	5%

The S&P/TSX Composite Index is a capitalization-weighted index designed to measure market activity of stock and trusts listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. It is an index of stocks that are generally considered to represent the Canadian equity market. The MSCI World Index is a capitalization-weighted index that measures global developed equity market performance. It does not include emerging markets. The MSCI Emerging Markets index is a market capitalization-weighted index that measures the equity market performance of developing markets. Only securities available to foreign (non-local) investors are included. FTSE TMX Canada Universe Bond Index is a capitalization-weighted index, with more than 950 Canadian bonds, and includes the highest quality bonds with terms to maturity of one to thirty years, designed to be a broad measure of the Canadian investment-grade fixed income market. FTSE TMX Canada 91-Day T-Bill Index is a market capitalization-weighted index designed to be a broad measure of the Canadian investment-grade fixed income market with terms to maturity less than three months.

**Summary of Investment Portfolio**

As at December 31, 2018

The major portfolio categories and top holdings (up to 25) of the Fund at the end of the period are indicated in the following tables.

**Fund by Category**

	<b>Percentage of Net Asset Value (%)</b>
Canadian Mutual Funds	48.6
Foreign Mutual Funds	51.4
Equity Mutual Funds	78.7
Fixed Income Mutual Funds	21.3

**Top Holdings**

	<b>Percentage of Net Asset Value (%)</b>
AGF Global Equity Class	20.3
AGF Canadian Growth Equity Class	18.9
AGF Canadian Growth Equity Fund	18.8
AGF Emerging Markets Fund	15.8
AGF Fixed Income Plus Fund	10.9
AGF Floating Rate Income Fund	10.4
AGF American Growth Class	4.9
<b>Total Net Asset Value (thousands of dollars)</b>	<b>\$ 900,878</b>

All holdings in the Fund are long positions. The Simplified Prospectus and other information about the Underlying Funds are available on [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com). The Summary of Investment Portfolio may change due to ongoing portfolio transactions of the Fund and the next quarterly update will be made available as at March 31, 2019.



For more information please contact your Primerica representative.



PRIMERICA CONCERT™ ALLOCATION SERIES OF FUNDS

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ALLOCATION SERIES

Commissions, trailing commissions, management fees and expenses all may be associated with mutual fund investments. Please read the Simplified Prospectus before investing. The indicated rates of return are the historical annual total returns including changes in unit value and reinvestment of all distributions and does not take into account sales, redemption, distribution or optional charges or income taxes payable by any securityholder that would have reduced returns. Mutual funds are not guaranteed, their values change frequently and past performance may not be repeated. The rate of return is used only to illustrate the effects of the growth rate and is not intended to reflect future values of the mutual fund or returns on investment in the mutual fund.

The payment of distributions should not be confused with a fund's performance, rate of return or yield. If distributions paid by the fund are greater than the performance of the fund, your original investment will shrink. Distributions paid as a result of capital gains realized by a fund, and income and dividends earned by a fund are taxable in your hands in the year they are paid. Your adjusted cost base will be reduced by the amount of any returns of capital. If your adjusted cost base falls below zero, you will have to pay capital gains tax on the amount below zero.